OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Important Report of the Military Committee of the House.

The Utter Uselessness of Stone Fortifications.

What the Military Committee Recominend,

airs, yesterday made the following report:-

as command of powerful at the fortifications about the any desirable exemt. The tiences is usually left to them. It is not safe, however, the second of the command of the

We proceed to consider the means and the defensive system, which it is for the laterest of the places to adopt. The means of defence for the states to adopt. The means of defence for the sealor the Walted States, constituting a system, may deal follows: first, a may; second, fortification; third in communications by land and water, and fourth, a large and well organized militis. The may will deal secund by fortifications, derimined by regular, and militis, sand suppried with meaning the only states of inter-communication. A crimined by regular, and militis, and suppried with meaning the only stored of inter-communication. While the materials additions, it will then be reported to act the part which its, carry while lead. Fortifications must all important harbors against an enemy, and secure to which its high desirity will lead. Fortifications must all important harbors against an enemy, and secure to our military and commercial matrine. Second, must dean enemy of all strong positions where protected any enemy of all strong positions where protected to an enemy of all strong positions where protected to an enemy of all strong positions where protected to a military and commercial matrine. Second, must do not military and commercial matrine. Second, must dear matrials himself alarms. Total, must cover the great recent of interior navigation from being block their end of the protected partners in our termination, and thereby further all the harvest assemble to make the commercial matrix for the mean of the country, and sixth, must prove the many in protection and the navy; will greatly facilitate pedite the connectation of military force, and the of troops from one point to another; insure to these of stilling supplies of all the stations; harbors of refere and rendezvous, and tablishments for construction and repair, for the use the fortifications and the navy; will greatly facilitate pedite the connectation of military force, and the of the connectation of military force, and the of the connectation of military

techle resistance for want of timely reinforcements. With draw fortifications, and there remains only a scattered and naked navy.

With war experiences of the disadvantages of feebly protected frontiers, the United States, though laboring under the burden of a heavy deet, commenced the above described system immediately after the close of the war. The Board of Engineers who planned the present system was constituted for that purpose at the very first session of Congress after peace was proposed to be constructed under the new system, together with estimates of cest, peace and war garrisons, ac., will be found attached to the reports of the ongineers printed with this.

The interior communications desired by government were mandatured roads, one from Warhington city, along the Atlantic coast to New Orleans, another between the same points, but running by the way of Tennessee and Kentucky to Buffalo and lake Eris, and a fourth from Cumberland to St. Lowis. These, with the ordinary roads of the country, it was supposed, would greatly familiate the movement of troops and supplies, in the event of war, to the fortifications and aupplies, in the event of war, to the fortifications and aupplies, in the several water frentiers. Neither of the four was even built, though large sums of money were expended on the last named before it was finally abandoned.

In the detailed plans some errors were made which cocasioned some injudicious expenditures on the fortifications in a report of one of the engineers in 1851:—

In planning the new works, it seems to have been taken for granned, in many limitaneous, that each work must gleend

tions. Those are indicated in the following remarks made in a report of one of the engineers in 1851:—

In planning the new verks, it seems to have been taken for granted, in many instrances, that each work must detect on toalf, without the more of succer from forces operating on the rear and hanks. Works were thus constructed to seatain a singe from the first days, in the midst of a population is singe from the first days, in the midst of a population is singe from the other works, and of the control of the co

Jose as in 1816.

What is necessary then to make our defences satisfied to yellow the ratages of a fleet composed of

as many fron-olad vessels as any nation, ordinary effort, could readily concentrate.

1. The creation of adequate means to extend the providing of suitable means to extend the providing of suitable means to extend the providing of suitable means to extend the invading armies on shipbeard, when near important; ords, a s facions time to enable an army of the United States to be transported to the point assaulted.

3. The construction of channels is which a convey gunbous from the Gelf of Mexico up the Misses, opt and Illinois rivers, and from the Atlantic ocean up to a Hudson river, into the lakes; and from one lake in any other.

other.

4. The creation of a forbress on the river St. Lawra, ice, or at the foot of Lake Onsario, of a capacity and pea or fully equal to, or superior, to that at Kingston, on the eposite shere, also fortifications on the Niagara, or at the foot of Lake Erie, of equal conceiv.

5. The construction, for the protection of the Pacific ocean frontier, of a first class military communication between the river Missouri and the bay of San Francisco.

cises.

6. A decided increase in our means of building and repairing vessels of war: of manufacturing, testing and repairing ordnance and small arms of all grades, and of making and testing projectiles of all kinds, and for every branch of the service.

7. The doplication or enlargement of the military and naval academies immediately after the extinction of the recellion and the re-establishment of peace. And S. The constitution and permanent minitournee of an army and cavy sofficient in numbers and excellence to command respect both at home and abroad—a respect based on reasonable assurance of our physical ability to promptly repress demostic insurrections and to repel foreign aggression.

Your commutee invite special attention to each of these points. They will be considered in their order.

In 1851, after a careful survey of what had been done, one of the engineers declared in an an official super that an examination proved "that the United States, at this time, possess the best fortified seacoast in the world." This probably no longer remains true; but, if still true, it is none the less important to us to know whether our fortifications have sufficient itsnight to endure the modern tests to which, in the event of a war with a first class marritime Power, they would be instantly an become the modern tests to which, in the event of a war with a first class marritime Power, they would be instantly an become the sould from the assausts of iron-clast vessels the cities in the adjacent harbors' And this brings us to the consideration of the most important point in a system of defonces constructed for the protection of a water frontier.

STERNORD OF THE TRESENT FORTHERMONS.

1. Will the Tortifications constructed by the United States on our Atlantic, Pacific, Guif and Lake frontiers certainly exclude a large and well organized facet of armore daily exclude a large and well organized facet of armore daily exclude a large and well organized facet of orts.

STRENGTH OF THE PERSENT FORTPUTATIONS.

1. Will the fortifications constructed by the United States on our Atlantic, Pacific, Guif and Lake frontiers certainly exclude a large and well organized fleet of armored ships-of-war from our harbors. Could the forts, even if well garr-soued and heavily armed with the best ordinance hitherto in the service, prevent, by day and by night, the entrance of irsa-clad steam vessels (s.ch. ss. are now maintained on furopean peace establishments) into either one of our harbors, and from shelling the city located within it?

HONGLAD SIRAMSHIPS OF WAR NAY HEN MY FORTS.

It was very clearly shown by Lieutenant Dahigren, of the navy, (in a report made by him in 1851), that a skill ul naval commander of a powerful fleet of steamshi s of the line could pass into the inner harbor of New York taself, in despite of the utmost opposition that could be made by the forts located at the Narrows. Your committee do not believe that the increased weight art range since given to ordenece placed in our more important forts has increased the effectiveness of the forts to a greater degree than the armoring of steamship has increased their power of resistance. Hence it is considered in the highest degree probable that if, in 1851, a fleet of fron-clad steamships of the line could force a pas-age into New York harbor, especially if their cammender was willing to sacrifice a few of them to effect the passage, a in st of armored steamships, by a similar secrible, (and probably single ones without sacrifice), can achieve a mainer result in 1882.

Here, then, is the first defect in our present system of frontier defence, it is protect; they

aps, not against one or two. So far as can now be discerned we cannot rely on our

abuseness, event those of unusual and extrary power.

abuseness are received to the defects of our
system of defences, which recent events
evealed to us, will not necessarily, be very
ee. The remedy may possibly be found
we additional forts, in armoring with ironold and the new ones, and arming them with
lest ordanuce attainable by art. Besides these
if may be found recessarily to add iron-chaffest
ries and steam risms in aid of the forts, and also,
of danger, to another raths entirely across and
leading into the harbors, or close them with
ex. The raths, properly blaced, would acrest
also do boxile vessels when in front of the ferts
direct the of their guns. Thus determed, the
retire or consent to be destroyed; for its nex
is that a simp am be constructed possessing as
ar as on ha given to a first class fortification.
It of rejords of engineers on means or observed. manual mye I

contention may be for and to repel the most powerful feets and armaneers. We have reason to believe that his will be found to b - true, though an attantan aven the nature and ob stracter of those plans, some of which are now under examination, would be permanent.

Said Socretary Point sti;—
We must bear in mind find the destruction of some of the mortage points on the frontier would alone cost more to the arion than the expense of ford fring the whole like would mount to while the temporary accuration of others would be no using the winds of the projected on the projected street in the contract of the projected of the pr These reflections of this em ment man being sound, we must dispense with defensive wachs merely because their expense. The only quarties really open to dispense is what system of defences with be adequated.

be end in view t end in view of considered and Adequate Sational De It is objected that it is quite impracticable for the city in them of people to provide deferees which are unity invaluences to frontiers to extensive as those of the Cated Sates. To objective as of this class, Mr. S. creary beingett replied that:

ary boingest replied that:

It would appear, on a superficial riew, to be angigned a and almost impractioning protect to furtily such an increase see extent of constant has of the United States, and defined a impossible, to provide a sufficient frace to garriera and defend the works necessary for that purpose.

But, and Mr. Pointette.

The coast of the United States, throughous leaves
The coast of the United States, throughous leaves
into each of the United States, throughous leaves
into each better thank. A considerable pure
into each better to see the state of the desirable
dations of parties in beats and small coastle of the
which interior works and a combination of the awell organized local raily to will account to

make an investment squares to the deciment graphs an about the pay and approved sating and the pay and approved source and account to the sating and the pay and approved source and account the sating and the pay and approved source and account to the sating and the pay and approved source and account to the sating and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and the pay and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and the pay and approved source between the sating and the pay and the sating and the pay and the pay

Then our roads were few and bad the importance of compelling an enemy to land a day's journey from im-oriant points was not so striking as now, when troops as be placed in that space of time in large numbers be-ween the roint threatened and an invading army. In-periord by the telegraph, and aided by the railroads, a

States, could be confronted in a few hours with a superior ree are few, and can be found only in the Gelf and Pacific at the and in those bordering on takes fluron and Superior. These exceptions are rapidly lessening in number, and in a few years will disappear. It is a matter of its of the and great national consequence, that no country at the size of one of our largest States has such itself in the state of one of our largest States has such itself in the state of one of our largest States has such itself in the state of one of our largest States has such itself in the state of one of our largest States has such itself in the state of one of our largest States has such itself in the state of the states. No system of defence available, to its streatest extent, thus power of the remained of the property of the states of the soft so so planned as the critical states. No system of defences available, to its streatest extent, thus power of the our country passesses in so extraordinary a deep on the outly passessed such ample and reliable mounts for a dot on country passessed such ample and reliable mounts for a dot on any and because of such manuferations, will so a great war of a defensive character is us to disregard it. Its inherent value and power in we of such manuferations, will so agreat war of a defensive character is the outling from the landing of its formation of the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets of the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector outlets with direct reference to the usefulness of our infector out

lakes; On the shores of thes have many cities and villages, immense commerce; these are teaces worthy of special notice, including the commerce in the commerce in the country of the coun

by violent party conflicts, our people failed to the time, that the safety of our entire northers and been destroyed by the digging of two assa Near the head of the St. Lawrence, at the test cities upon the shores, seize the commercial vessel, at their waters, and then, in a few day, appliar of Bost in, New York of New Griears, to aid in-querial sessing a use on the ocean frontier. To place our frontier is good condition, the United States must possess; at an inlet to the lakes, and must possess the means to be or an enemy's flest from one lake to another without case and certainty. We must have a navel de evice our responding extent, as well secured and as just itsessly it cated for commercial as well as warrike put 1988s. In addition to those we should have eclences, both can trance of each lake which will effectually command them; on the St. flawrence should be for illications, saided by floating butteries of necessary) coas elected the control the channel, however numerous the host fle face. To defend the Northern frontier, the United States, should be able to phase a trange fleet on the lake said as an opponent. We should have necessary to consider a transportation at command to be able to specify, concentrate on the St. Lawrence a force of acks wiledged comparisonly to lake possession of the cannal and old Montreal, and hold them. The possession by the United States of the outlate of Lake Contario, and of Montreal and the secondary would be able to see the contact of the

e till mere reedity and cheapity enlarged than the Hudron of Files, and would allow an ocean vessel from New I rleans to enter the lakes a month earlier in the spring than one entering by the way of the Guif of St. Lawrence. A caula around Niagara Falls can be readily, built of any desirable capacity. Notitier of these channels would be within reach of British guas, whereas a right to plant American guas upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, thesenly British channel to the lakes, belongs to the United States.

MILITARY AD ANTAGES OF CANAIS FROM HE LARDS TO THE GUIS W MENIOO, AND TO THE NORTH ALARDS.

In the absence of ships of war on the lakes, and of all means to convey them there from the ocean, the United States, upon the breaking out of war, would, without mavy yards and suitable docks, have to commence the building of a feet upon Lake Outario, and another on the upper lakes, one British floet answering for both. The United States could not leave the valuable clues and commerce of the upper lakes undefended, nor could it allow the British war vessels to dominate Lake Outario, where the bulk of British downmerce, wealth and mannary and naval resources are to found. Hence, two fleets would be indispensable. So long as the British can held Lake Outario and its outlets to the open, so long in Canada mentherable, and so long can land expeditions be sont against our cities from Buffale to Uten, and naval ones to every port on the upper na well as lower lakes. And so long as the British commerce when he been and defects of hasty building, and of therough protection of shippards from the attacks of fron dail fleets, and the lakes, by what means could shippareds a lower lakes. And so protected from their gu boats as to make it safe to builty vessels within them? Would not the cost and defects of hasty building, and of therough protection of shippards from the attacks of fron dail fleets, and the loss of lowes, and of commercial vessels, and the pay and support of extra bedies of toops along the whole fronter, prostly

and of the St. Lawrence, stretching through the lakes, and, by their union with the Misselppi river, to New Orleans, to St. Paul, Pittsburg and the forshile of the locky peographical formation of our codatry, and brings to mind another equally singular and important fact often referred to by our engineers, and worthy of consideration in this connection. It is what in ght be called a second const line, recard by making a mergable cannel mare to and justable upon the properties; it would canable the United States to transfer our ships of war, by a safe and speedy routs, in the presence of a superior naval force, from any one point on our coast to any other, and it would preserve our sast coast. The military value of this measure was urged by the engineers more than forty years ago, but of late years Congress seems to have forgotten its importance. Now that the coasting trade has an annual value of more than three hundred militions of delars, and it has come to be war will be found scarce and dear, it is to be hoped earnest consideration will be bestowed upon the importance of an intra-coast channel, and interior classification, opening up the bed of the loberoille river (closed by Genally, example properties) and the description of the Misselppi rivor, above New Orleans, opening up the bed of the loberoille circusing Horizon to the war will be found scarce and dear, it is to be hoped earnest consideration will be bestowed upon the importance of an intra-coast channel, and interior classification, but the decision of the Misselppi rivor, above New Orleans, opening up the bed of the loberoille circusing Horizon and the main land, via Mobile and Penascola (crussing Horizon opening up the bed of the loberoille circusing the decision of the decision of the decision of the continued of

catton, we I located not well mixed for makery part of the world.

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This world is the best state of the power of the control of the power of th

draw supplies of educated officers in times of war. In availability and military value of this reserve was de monstrated in the Mexican as well as in the present war. The moment their country needed their services large numbers of these resigned officers came forward with alacrity to serve the country which had educated them for its military purposes. In their retirement many had organized and trained volunteer corps; when the war broke out they had nequired an influence which enabled them to easily organize large volunteer forces, which they promptly led to the field. As in the past it has ver been thus, it is reasonable to believe it will be so in the inture. The frequency of resignation should not, therefore, deter us from adhering to our system, though this evil may call for preventives in certain possible contingencies.

Perfore leaving this subject of securing for the United States educated navel and military talent for the direction of our forces by sea and sand, your committee will take occasion to remark that the growing opinion in favor of allowing parents and generians to educate young men of promising talents at the United States Military and Naval Academies, at their own expense, seems to be worthy of consideration. As now constituted, no citizen is permitted to educate his son or ward at these academies, however willing he may be to defray the entire expense, and that the pupil shall in all respects conform to all their rules and requirements, unless so fortunate as to obtain for him one of the few appointments allowed by law. An able corps of officers, of all grades, and of both arms of the service, is now being practically educated in the field and on the sea in the actual presence

held out to them to exchange the public for private employment.

Severe legislative enactments will not remedy the evil, but an increased supply will. To this latter remedy must we resort if we would maintain the present high character of our officers for scientific military attainess. The committee therefore recommend that another military academy be established to be located in the West, and another naval academy be established to be located in the stablishments be enlarged, and that the President be directed to submit to the next Congress the best plans for the duplication or the enlarged and that the President be directed to submit to the next Congress can be an also for the duplication or the enlarged and that the President bedirected to submit to the next Congress the best plans for the duplication or the enlarged and the school in the submit of the next Congress the best plans for the duplication or the enlarged and the school in the submit of the next Congress the best plans for the duplication or the enlarged and the submit of such in the submit of the next Congress the best plans for the duplication or the enlarged and the submit of such in the submit of submit of such in the submit of such in the submit of submit

sion. Hitherto, instead of having an army respectable for its siz, it had been made so supopular (by artial appeals to our national dislike to maintain large deets and armies) as to resist all efforts to increase our military strength to an extent equal to our actual wants, that traitors were able to commence, and actually did commence, a rebellion at a time when the government had scarcely one thousand soldiers east of the hississippi river, amid a lop-lation of more than twenty-five millions. Forts scened to have been built for ornamentar rather than useful purposes. The idea that one of the chief objects of establishing the Union was to "insure domestic tranquility" had come to be considered a "glittering generality," quite inconsistent with state rights. The stirring events and trais of the post twelve months have, at a cost of rivers of blood and a thousand millions of dollars, thoroughly dispelled these wretched but once popular delugions. We now see clearly how wise were the enroest recommendations of our military authorities. Had they been hearded in 1836, when the Treasury was so full that Congress deemed it proper to divide a considerable portion of the public moneye among the several states, the present rebellion probably had not occurred. We should have had two forts where we now have one, the cost of all would have been about shout thirty-one million five hundred thousand dollars; their peace garrisons would have been dive thousand nine hundred and citety-one. With our forts garrisoned, traitors would have torborne from engaging in war; but, of otherwise, how reanily could they have been seized How small the cost of the defences, how want the cost of maintaining the garrisons, compared with our present appenditures!

Good armor and upright dealing united are well calculated to make nations friends. It was well said, at an ear y day, by our engineers, that

our desting to stand to the re-ished by history to bear in m be avoided, however pacific d that nothing will conduc-than that

Coast and Harbor Defences.

Wassington, April 23, 1862. The bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorizes and requires the President to convene a Board, to consist of two officers of the corps floors of the navy, two members selected by rea their scientific and practical attainments, and as officer of the corps of engineers as secretary whose duty it shall be to examine and con cations, with special references to such changes as may be necessary or advisable because of the introduction of new elements of attack and defence; to examine new devices for defence, and test by experiment such points in the construction of fortifications as the Poard may think needful; the Board to report to the President, for transmission to Congress, its conclusions and results, with such supporting information as may seem appropriate. The President may, if in his judgment the exigencies of the country require it, order the work recommended by the Commission to be commenced and prosecuted without the previous assent of Congress. The bill further provides that the amount appropriated at this session for fortifications shall be expended, under the direction of the President, upon such defensive works as shall be recommended by the Commission, and authorizes the President to accept any acms of mency leaned or advanced by the several States for the construction of defensive works for the protection of the States, making such leans upon such terms as shall be agreed upon between the proper authorities. be necessary or advisable because of the introduction of

The Board is also required to examine and consider the The Board is also required to examine and consider the propiety of constructing a navy yard and depot on the Northern lakes, of a foundry for heavy ordnance, and also an armory and arsenal of construction west of the Alleghany Mountains, and for additional arsenals of deposit and repair, and shall subject them to the approval of the President, locate the same at such points as shall, from purely military considerations, appear best for the defines of the country.

The bill also provides that there shall be added to the number of cadets at both the Military and Navai Academine to the control of the country.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .-- The spring exhl. bition of this society commenced yesterday, at the Academy of Music, Montague street. The show of flowers is an unusually fine one. The exhibition will remain open until Saturday.

Exhibition for Langes.—Dr. Colton gives one of his exciting exhibitions of the laughing gas, for ladies only, at the Cooper Institute, this afternoon, commencing at three o'clock. These entertainments have become very popular and are always well attended.

Episcopal Church Elections in Balti-

more. James Gordon Benneyt, Ednor of the Herald:— DEAR SIR-Owing to a great excitement which occurred iere yesterday in Grace and other Episcopal churches upon the occasion of an election for vestrymen, our much be-leved and loyal Bishop Whittingham became much exput down treason in our midst, and would consequently ship or administering communion to any member of the Episcopal church who was unwilling to take the oath of Episcopal church who was unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to support the constitution of the United States and the administration. This is a move in the right direction, and is an example set for all good and toyal bishops and other churchmen to follow. I hope you will make this public through your paper, and that all other bishops alterated as Bishop Whittingham is may follow his example. With very few exceptions all the wealthy and inducated traitors of this city belong to the Episcopal church, and have caused most. If not all, our greent troubles, and the Bishop has adopted the only centre left him to killsall inducated treason. Yours sincrely.

Bautinore, April 22, 1862.

Grass in the Park.

Grass in the Fark.

TO THE EMTOR OF THE HEALD.

New York, April 23, 1892.

Can you not wake up the City Fathers to the importance of replacing the chains, &c., oround the triengular spaces in the City Hail Park, and thus offer the grass some inducement to show itself, which would releve the eyes of us fothamiles whose lot it is to teaverse this part of our goodly city. BUS IN URBE.

Sanbat Mater. Sabbat Hater.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HETALD.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1262.

Will you allow me, through the medium of your columns, to inform my friends, and the public that I have windraws may name from the programme of Mr. Busch's Stabat Mater, to morrow (Thursday) evening.

CLARA M. BEINKERHOFP

Court Calendar—This Day.

Surmana Court—Chairt.—Part 1—byer and Terminer.
Part 2—Nos. 1386, 1800, 1450, 2038, 2048, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2070, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2064, 2088, 2106.

Surmana Court.—Special term—The Hackley contract case. Case.
September Cover.—Part 1—Nos, 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1165, 1633, 2184, 1121, 639, 1223, 375, 1757, 4229, 1773, 1767, 3049, 1593, cid number. Fart 2—Nos, 294, 1650, 3498, 2770, 1848, 3618, 708, 1382, 1416, 1740, 1370, 516, 1010.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY ADVERTISING; A PRACTICAL MAN'S ADVICE." Sent for one large cent same to any address. ROBERTSON & CO., Samil & Massariat. New York city NEW PUBLICATION—ENCLOSE TEN CENTS AND your address to Gradie Guilin, station A. Spring s rest, and she will send you a printed copy of the best joke ever place I before the public. OLO ESTABLISHED CATHOLIC PUBLISHING House of EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

JAMES E. KIRKER, 509 Broadway, New York, The largest and most complete assertions of Ostholic Prayer Rooks, in various languages, Edica, Devotional Works, and miscellancers Catholic Works, to be found in New York, always on hand, and the lowest prices for cash. JAMES B. RIKERER,

RESTAURANTS.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS JUST AR. Treed.—KELLY has Just received direc splended Green Turtles from Key West, which he will serve up this evening at his place, the Tartle Cub House, No. 4 Great Jones street. Families supplied.

EXPRESSES.

THE MORRIS EXPRESS, 28 BROAD STREET, PATRO nized by most of the influential shipping because of New York, forward Packages to Europe every Tuesday and Fri-day; to Nasau, Harvan, St. Thomas and all the West Indees, by every attanuer. The offices of this express in London, Livernod, Paris, Hamberg, Bremen, Harve and Havana, ship Packages to the United States. L. W. MORRIS.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS, the ope and ear; also nervous afterellous and salarly, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by the GRAVES. Consultation receives the personally or by lester, the Breadway.

AT THE OLD STAND, EZEKIELS CAN STILL BE found to pay from \$5 to \$35 for allk dresses, from \$7 to \$35 for coasts, from \$2 50 to \$7 for parts. Also, carpets, furni-ture, tewery, &c. A noise by post patentially attended to by EZEKIELS, 134 Seventh avenue, between Minescenth and Twentieth streets. Laddes attended to by Mrs. B.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD PURNI A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROUSEHOLD FEROMAN Ture at private sale, at a sacrilae. — Toulaw rosewood Pinneforte, cost 200, to 520, to toting Stool and Gover Parlor Suit for \$130; 1 do, \$30; Bootenae, Burraus, Crure Tables, Ettension Tables, Builde, Carpets, Mircors, Pantings, Clocks, Bedstoads, Mattersaes, &c., at half the original cost. Apply at 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near sixth avenue.

DOOS.-FOUR YOUNG PUPS FOR SALE, SEVEN weeks old, full beef cough lighed, well spoted. Can us seen at No. 25 Courte liver. New York, for two days, or unit sold. A three change for conducts and others.

MEDICAL MES. R. MUNROR, ELECTRICIAN DES TESTOTE IN 48 CAPALIST STREET